H. SESSIONS,

MINAS just received, a variety of New GOODS, among which are :-New style SHAWLS; Mousline de

Laines, a great variety ; figur'd Alpines,

plain do. ; Merinoes; Prints; low priced

axtra quality; homespun flannel; Eng-

Also on hand, A great variety of Knit

Remnant Calicoes.

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160,000 North-Carolina CE. DAR SHINGLES,

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At 153, Thames-street.

Cash. Customers are invited to call.

WOOLEN HOSIERY.

themselves for the season, instead of

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Newport, Dec. 12

Newport, Sept. 12.

many years occupied by Mr.

THOMAS M. SEABURY.

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WM. BROWNELL.

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And possession given the 25th of March

ter. It would accommodate a large fa-

HOUSE FOR SALB

Newport, Jan. 9, 1841.

Newport, July 25

ISAAC BURDICK.

for Sale, his HOUSE and Lot,

situated in the central part of

WM. G. HAMMOND.

Newport, Sept. 5.

J. M. SHERMAN.

of the first quality, for sale by

Feb. 6.

ish and plaid do.

Sept. 26, 1840.

quality.

Established A. D. 1758.

THE NEWPORT MERCURY No. 133, THAMES-STREET.

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NEW BOOKS.

WM. A. BARBER,

Has received This Day, LARGE Assortment of Books. Stationery, &c. from the New- York Trade Sale ; - Among the Books are :-

Quarto Bibles, some elegantly bound, Prayer Books, of different sizes and CHEAP AND FASHIONABLE prices-some finely bound. Lessons-Question Books,

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With a large Assortment of Juvenile Books-and many religious, and other public, at a small advance from cost for interesting works, which will be sold very Cheap.

A Week at Newport, or a Visit to Grand Pa, -- by Miss S S. CAHOONE, Price only 624 cents ;-and National Spelling Books, 16 cents. Saturday, April 18.

BLANKS.

WRITS, Manifests, Bills of Lading, Executions, Deeds, Bills of Sale, Indentures, &c. &c. constantly on hand and for sale by WM. & J. H. BARBER

Febuary 27.

FOR SALE,

SEVERAL very delightfully situated pieces of LAND, in the Southerly part of the Town of Newport, near to the New Narragansett Avenue, and Bellvuestreet-which Land has been recently laid out in Lets of 100 feet square, and will be sold in single Lots, or in larger parcels.

The proximity of this Property to the Town, and to the Beach and Ocean. makes the situation decidedly one of the most convenient, agreeable and interesting for a Summer residences, of any on FOR burning WOOD or COAL, ma-Rhode-Island.

A map of the Land may be seen at the dry, which for convenience or economy Newport Exchange Bank, and terms of are not surpassed by any Cooking stove Sale made known on application there. in the market, for sale by Newport, August 15, 1840

VERY pleasantly situated and valuable FARM,

N. B. — The Public are invalued examine for themselves.

Newport, Sept. 12. laying on the east side of the Island, 4 1.2 miles from town being partly in Middletown and partly in Portsmouth, containing 195 Acres of excellent Land, is well fenced with stone wall; has on it a double two-story Dwelling-house, a good wash room, cheese & milk house, crib and grain house, and a in good repair ; also a good well of ex. ter cistern, and an excellent well of wa cellent soft water ; likewise,a water grist mill that will rent for \$60 per year, and mily, or be suitable for a Boarding. is in excellent grinding order .- It has House .- For terms, apply to also a large full grown greening orchard, and a young orchard; both orchards are tn full bearing of excellent fruit .- The Farm will be sold on reasonable terms as to price and credit; any one wishing to secure an independence for life, will do well to purchase. It is seldom such a Farm is offered for sale on this Island .-Newport, Dec. 26, 1840.

FOR SALE Farm has three good bearing orchards The whole forms a most eligible resiwith 15 acres of thrifty wood and timber and is well walled and watered .-- F further particulars, enquire of PARDON SISSON.

Perismouth, R. I. Jan- 80, 1841,

INAUGURAL ADDRESS

PRESIDENT HARRISON

From the National Intelligencer, Extra.

Calicoes; col'd Cambrics; Blankets of Called from a retirement which I had supposed was to continue for the residue of my life, to fill the Chief Executive Office of this great and free nation, I appear before you, fellow citizens, to take the oaths which the Constitution prescribes, as a necessary qualification for the performance of its duties. And in obedience to a custom coeval with our Government, and what I believe to be your expectations, I proceed to present to you are specially sent to prove the constitution in the propriety of the measure of the constitution is which it was created. It has been found powerful in war, and, hitherto, justice has been administered, an intimate duty upon him, it is a privilege which he holds in common with every other citizen.

And although there may be something more of confidence in the propriety of the measure of confidence in the propriety of the measure of language, and the necessarily sent the other, in the obligations of ultimate detentious manner in which the Constitution is written, disputes have arisen as to the actual language of the constitution, "all the legislative powers" which it was created. It has privilege which he duty upon him, it is a privilege which he holds in common with every other citizen.

And although there may be something more of confidence in the propriety of the measure of confidence in the right and privilege which he is the right and privilege which he constitution, arising from the posed was to continue for the residue of my Hosiery, of all sizes, and of the finest a summary of the principles which will govern me in the discharge of the duties which

SOOD Yards CALICOES, I shall be called upon to perform.
It was the remark of a Roman It was the remark of a Roman Consul, in 1 1.2 to 6 1 ards, warranted strong, and that a most striking contrast was observable in the conduct of candidates for offices of power and trust, before and after obtaining them-they seldom carrying out, in the latter case, the pledges and promises made in the former. However much the world may have improved, in many respects, in the nation of the annals of some of the modern

instances of violated confidence. have acted in relation to my principles and opinions; and perhaps there may be some in this assembly who have come here either does not appear to me to be in a usurpation by congruity in our system. Like some others prepared to condemn those I shall now de- the government of power not granted by the UST Opened a complete variety of substantial Cloths, Cassimores and liver, or, approving them, to doubt the sinwants of the approaching Fall and Win. their fears. The outline of principle to go- have been granted, still enough have been of great good, and be found one of the best ter. All of which are offered to the vern, and measures to be adopted, by an Administration not yet begun, will soon be exchanged for immutable history, and I shall stand, either exonerated by my countrymen, or classed with the mass of those who promised that they might deceive, and flattered M. C. COZZENS & Co. have on hand a large assortment of home which it has been the pleasure of the people executive branch knit, fine YARN HOSE and half hose, in all their variety, and at prices that will be confidence upon the aid of that Almighty not to be in harmony with their ideas telligence which existed among the people, confidence upon the aid of that Almighty not to be in harmony with their ideas telligence which existed among the people, confidence upon the aid of that Almighty not to be in harmony with their ideas telligence which existed among the people, confidence upon the aid of that Almighty not to be in harmony with their ideas telligence which existed among the people, confidence upon the aid of that Almighty not to be in harmony with their ideas telligence which existed among the people, confidence upon the aid of that Almighty not to be in harmony with their ideas telligence which existed among the people, confidence upon the aid of that Almighty not to be in harmony with their ideas telligence which existed among the people, confidence upon the aid of that Almighty not to be in harmony with their ideas telligence which existed among the people, confidence upon the aid of that Almighty not to be in harmony with their ideas telligence which existed among the people, confidence upon the aid of that Almighty not to be in harmony with their ideas telligence which existed among the people, confidence upon the aid of that Almighty not to be in harmony with their ideas telligence which exists a telligence w en inducement for families to supply power which has hitherto protected me, and of a simple representative Democracy or and the enlightened character of the state themselves for the season, instead of enabled me to bring to favorable issues other Republic. And knowing the tendency of Legislatures, not to have the fullest confiheretofore confided to me by my country.

BOAR DING HOUSE Constitution rests being the People—a breath the government would terminate in a virtual require no aid in conceiving and maturing the Executive Department of the General signed to none of the great divisions of Go-HE Subscriber has taken the commodious House, vernment, but to that of Democracy. If that the tendency of measures, and of men's a moment have been entertained that the No. 63, Thames-Street. for to administer it must recognise, as its leading A. Murray as a Boarding House, and would be glad to accommodate steady or greatest number. But, with these broad ad- termination to arrest the progress of that transient Boarders, on reasonable terms. missions, if we would compare the sovereignty acknowledged to exist in the mass of been considered most purely democratic, we hands. shall find a most essential difference. All Encourage Home Manufact're the contrary, possess a sovereignty with an amount of power precisely equal to that yond. We admit of no Government by di- butable to a misconstruction of some of its vine right. Believing that, so far as power provisions. Of the former is the eligibility is concerned, the Beneficent Creator has of the same individual to a second term of the made no distinction amongst men, that all timate right to govern is an express grant of N. B. -- The Public are invited to call

power from the governed. The constitution of the United States is the instrument containing this grant of power to the several departments composing the Government. On an examination of that instrument, it will be found to contain declarations of power granted and of power with-held. The latter is also susceptible of divi-THE ESTATE in Spring. sion, into power which the majority had the right to grant, but which they did not think street, now occupied by Dr. proper to intrust to their agents, and that which they could not have granted, not being It may be observed, however, as a general Nichols .-- The House contains large double Barn-all the buildings are 19 rooms, with a good garden, rain wa. possessed by themselves. In other words, there are certain rights possessed by each individual American citizen which, in his compact with the others, he has never surrendered. Some of them, indeed, he is unable to surrender, being in the language of our necessity obliges them to commit the mansystem unalienable. The boasted privilege of a Roman citizen was to him a shield only against a petty provincial ruler, while the duce such a state of mind than the long con-proud democrat of Athens could console tinuance of an office of high trust. Nething himself under a sentence of death, for a can be more corrupting. Nothing more supposed violation of the national faith, destructive of all those noble feelings which The Subscriber offers which no one understood, and which at times was the subject of the mockery of all, or the can patriot. When this corrupting passion banishment from his home, his family and Broad street, formerly occupied For further information and terms, apply by the Rev. L. Howard. -The House that it was the act, not of a single tyrant or It is the never-dying worm in his bosom, is a substantial, well built structure, two hatred aristocracy, but of his assembled

stories high, 35 feet in length, by 30 in countrymen. breadth with an addition to the rear and Far different is the power of our sovereigntwo stories high, and 18 feet by 12 in di. ty. It can interfere with no one's faith, pre-FARM in Belchertown mension together with a wood houses State of Massachusetts rain water cistern, and a well of good ascertained guilt, the result of investigation laws, and the command of her armies and containing 100 Acres of good water. The Lot is spacious, being 90 under rules prescribed by the constitution it-Land, with sufficient buildings feet on Broad-street, and running back self. These precious privileges, and those in good repair, well proportioned for upwards of 250 feet, and covered with a scarcely less important, of giving expression meadow, pasture and plough land.—Said variety of fruit and ornamental trees.— to his thoughts and opinions, either by wriUntil an amendment of the Constitution can ting or speaking, unrestrained but by the liability for injury to others, and that of a full dence for a private family, or may for a small amount be converted into a con from the Government, the acknowledged under no circumstances, will I consent to guard, protect, and defend the rights of all, but the unhallowed union of the Treasury property of all, the American citizen derives | serve a second term. from no charter granted by his fellow man .-Me claims them because he is himself a man the acknowledged defects of the constitution,

This is more particularly the case in relaan early period of that celebrated Republic, of the legislative branch. And not only as whole regards the exercise of powers claimed under a general clause, giving that body the au- tion has given to the Executive the power to thority to pass all laws necessary to carry into effect the specified powers, but in relation fusing to them his assent. So a similar powto the latter also. It is, however, consolatory er has necessarily resulted from that instruto reflect, that most of the instances of the alleged departure from the letter or spirit of lapse of upward of two thousand years since the Constitution, have ultimately received it is true, this difference between these the remarks was made by the virtuous and the sanction of a majority of the people.— grants of power; the Executive can put his indignant Roman, I fear that a strict exami- And the fact that many of our statesmen, negative upon the acts of the Legislature for most distinguished for talent and patriotism, elective governments would develope similar have been at one time or other of their political career, on both sides of each of the only declare veid those which violate that Although the fiat of the people has gone forth, proclaiming me the Chief Magistrate of this glorious Union, nothing upon their they were, are attributable to the intrinsic stance where the veto of the Executive is part remaining to be done, it may be thought difficulty in many instances, of ascertaining applied, it may be overcome by a veto of twothat a motive may exist to keep up the delu- the intentions of the framers of the Consti- thirds of both houses of Congress. The sion under which they may be supposed to tution, rather than the influence of any sin-

ister or unpatriotic motive. But the great danger to our institutions people, but by the accumulation in one of granted to constitute a despotism, if concentrated in one of the departments. This danger is greatly heightened, as it has been always observable that men are less jealous of encroachments of one department upon another, than upon their own reserved rights. with the intention to betray. However When the Constitution of the United States

important but still greatly inferior trusts, power to increase itself, particularly when dence that the two bodies elected by them The broad foundation upon which our were made that, at no very remote period, constituents, and, of course, that they would of theirs having made, as a breath can un- monarchy. It would not become me to say the measures which the circumstances of make, change, or modify it-it can be as- that the fears of these patriots have been al- the country might require. And it is presuch is its theory, those who are called upon opinions, for some years past, has been in President, placed at the capital in the centre that direction, it is, I conceive strictly proper, principle, the duty of shaping their measures that I should take this occasion to repeat the so as to produce the greatest good to the assurances I have hitherto given, of my detendency, if it really exists, and restore the government to its pristine health and vigor, and bound to them by the triple tie of inour People, with the power claimed by other as far as this can be effected by any legitisovereignties, even by those which have mate exercise of the power placed in my

others lay claim to power limited by their as I can, my opinion of the sources of the own will. The majority of our citizens, on evils which have been so extensively complained of, and the correctives which may be applied. Some of the former are unquestionwhich has been granted to them by the par- ably to be found in the defects of the Conties to the national compact, and nothing be- atitution; others, in my judgment, are attriof the same individual to a second term of the and attempts have been made, hitherto withone mode of correction is in the power of every President, and consequently in mine, it would be useless, and perhaps invidious, to enumerate the evils of which, in the opinion of many of our fellow-citizens, this error of the sages who framed the Constitution it still continues to disfigure our system .remark, that Republics can commit no greatagement of their affairs.

And, surely, nothing is more likely to produce such a state of mind than the long conbelong to the character of a devoted republionce takes possession of the human mind, grows with the growth, and strengthens with the declining years of its victim. If this be true, it is the part of wisdom for a Republic to limit the service of that officer at least, to forgetting that he is the accountable agent,

But if there is danger to public liberty from the injustice and oppression of the rest.

objects for which it was created. It has recommend, since, although enjoined as a these objects, I may observe that I consider amount of power which it has granted, or tive powers" which it grants "are vested in the Congress of the United States." It would be a solecism in language to say that tion to that part of the instrument which treats any portion of these is not included in the

It may be said, indeed, that the constituannul the acts of the legislative body, by rement to the Judiciary, and yet the Judiciary other cause than that of want of conformity to the Constitution, while the Judiciary can negative upon the acts of the Legislative, by the Executive authority, and that in the hands of one individual, would seem to be an inbe highly expedient, and if used only with safeguards to the Union.

At the period of the foundation of the constitution, the principle does not appear to have enjoyed much favor in the state governments. It existed but in two, and in one of these there was a plural Executive. If we would search for the motives which operated strong may be my present purpose to real-ize the expectations of a magnanimous and which formed it, many of the sternest Repub-assembly which framed the constitution, for confiding people, I too well understand the licans of the day were alarmed at the extent the adoption of a provision so apparently reinfirmities of human nature and the danof the power which had been granted to the pugnant to the leading democratic principle, gerous temptations to which I shall be ex- federal government, and more particularly of that the majority should govern, we must reposed, from the magnitude of the power that portion which had been assigned to the ject the idea that they anticipated from it any benefit to the ordinary course of legislation. exercised by a single individual, predictions would be worthy representatives of such ready realized. But, as I sincerely believe posterous to suppose that a thought could for of the country, could better understand the wants and the wishes of the people than their own immediate representatives, who spend a part of every year among them, living with them, often laboring with them,

terest, duty and affection. To assist or control Congress, then, in its ordinary legislation, could not, I conceive, I proceed to state, in as summary a manner have been the motive for conferring the veto power on the President. This argument acquires additional force from the fact of its never having been thus used by the first eix Presidents,-and two of them were members of the convention, one presiding over its deliberations, and the other having a larger share in consummating the labors of that august body than any other person. But if bills were never returned to Congress by Presidency. The sagacious mind of Mr. either of the Presidents above reterred to. are upon an equality, and that the only legi- Jefferson early saw and lamented this error, upon the ground of their being inexpedient, or not as well adapted as they might be to out success, to apply the amendatory power the wants of the people, the veto was applied of the States to its correction. As, however, upon that of want of conformity to the Constitution, or because errors had been committed from a too hasty enactment.

There is another ground for the adoption of the veto principle, which had probably more influence in recommending it to the convention than any other; I refer to the secumay have been the source, and the bitter rity which it gives to the just and equitable fronts which we are still to gather from it, if action of the Legislature upon all parts of the Union. It could not but have occurred to the convention that, in a country so extensive, embracing so great a variety of soil er error, than to adopt or continue any feature and climate and consequently of products, in their systems of Government which may and which, from the same causes, must ever be calculated to create or increase the love exhibit a great difference in the amount of of power, in the bosoms of those to whom the population of its various sections, calling for a great diversity in the employments of the people, that the legislation of the majority might not always justly regard the rights and interests of the minority. And that acts of that character might be passed, under an express grant by the words of the constitution, and, therefore, not within the competency of the judiciary to declare void. purposes at least, virtually subject the treas-

That however enlightened and patriotic they might suppose, from past experience, the members of Congress might be, and treasure, silenced the opposition of the offihowever largely partaking in the general, of cer to whose charge it had been committed. the liberal feelings of the people, it was impossible to expect that bodies so constituted should not sometime be controlled by local interests and sectional feelings. It was proper, therefore, to provide some umpire from as effectual an argument as that of Cesar to whose situation and mode of appointment | the Reman knight. more independence and freedom from such was afforded by the Executive Department, keeping and disbursement of the public reveconstituted by the constitution. A person elected to that high office, having his conbe effected, public opinion may secure the stituents in every section, state and sub-di-desired object. I give my aid to it, by re- vision of the Union, must consider himself participation in all the advantages which flow newing the pledge heretofore given, that, bound by the most solemn sanctions, to

fashioned by the same Almighty hand as the in the want of limit to the continuance of by the constitution to the Executive of the rest of his species, and entitled to a full share | Executive power in the same hands, there is, United States, solely as a conservative power. rest of his species, and entitled to a full share of the blessings with which he has endowed them.

Notwithstanding the limited sovereignty possessed by the People of the United States, and the restricted grant of power to the and the restricted grant of power to the and the President a part of the Legislative power.

Executive power in the same natios, there is, to protect the constitution from violation; 2dly, the People from that instrument, as it regards the powers actually given. I cannot conceive that, by a fair construction, any or either of its provisions would be found to constitute well understood; and, 3dly, to prevent the constitute of the rights. Government which they have adopted, e- the President a part of the Legislative pow- effects of combinations violative of the rights nough has been given to accomplish all the er. It cannot be claimed from the power to of minorities. In reference to the second of tive powers" which it grants "are vested in Government, accompanied by indications in the Congress of the United States." It different modes of the concurrence of the general will of the nation, as affording to the President sufficient authority for his con-

Upward of half a century has elasped since the adoption of our present form of government. It would be an object more highly desirable than the gratification of the curiosity of speculative statesmen, if its precise situation could be ascertained, a fair forms no part of the Legislature. There is, exhibit made of the operations of each of its Departments, of the powers which they respectively claim and exercise, of the collisions which have occurred between them, of between the whole Government and those of the States, or either of them. We could then compare our actual condition, after fifty years' trial of our system, with what it was in the commencement of its operations, and ascertain whether the predictions of the patriots who opposed its adoption, or the cenfident hopes of its advocates, have been best realized. The great dread of the former seems to have been, that the reserved powers of the States would be absorbed by those of the Federal Government, and a consoliof a similar character, however, it appears to dated power established, leaving to the States the shadow, only, of that independent action substantial Cloths, Cassimores and cerity with which they are uttered. But the departments, of that which was assigned the forbearance, and in the spirit which was assigned the forbearance, and in the spirit which was assigned the forbearance, and in the spirit which was for which they had so zealously contended, and on the preservation of which they relied

as the last hope of liberty.
Without denying that the result to which they looked with so much apprehension is in the way of being realized, it is obvious that they did not clearly see the mode of its accomplishment. The General Government has seized upon none of the reserved rights of the States. As far as any open warfare may have gone, the State authorities have amply maintained their rights. To a casual observer, our system presents no appearance of discord between the different members which compose it. Even the addition of many new ones has produced no jarring. They move in their respective orbits in perchecked, the worst apprehensions of anti-federal patriots will be realized. And not only will the State authorities be overshadowed by the great increase of power in Government, but the character of that Government, if not its designation, be essentially and radically changed. This state of things has been in part effected by causes inherent in the constitution, and in part by the never-failing tendency of political power to increase itself.

By making the President the sole distributor of all the patronage of the Government, the framers of the constitution do not appear te have anticipated at how short a period it would become a formidable instrument to control the free operations of the State Government. Of trifling importance at first, it had early in Mr. Jefferson's administration. become so powerful as to create great alarm in the mind of that patriot, from the potent influence it might exert in controlling the freedom of the elective franchise. If such could have been the effects of its influence, how much greater must be the danger at this time, quadrupled in amount, as it certainly ie, and more completely under the control of the Executive will, that their construction of their powers allowed, or the forbearing characters of all the early Presidents per-mitted them to make? But it is not by the extent of its patronage alone that the Executive Department has become dangerous, but by the use which it appears may be made of the appointing power, to bring under its control the whole revenues of the country.

The Constitution has declared it to be the duty of the President to see that the laws are executed, and it makes him the commanderin-chief of the Armies and Navy of the United States. If the opinion of the most approved writers upon that species of mixed Government, which, in modern Europe is termed Monarchy, in contradistinction to Despotism, is correct, there was wanting no other addition to the powers of our Chief Magistrate to stamp a monarchical character en our Government, but the control of the public finances. And to me it appears atrange indeed, that any one should doubt that the entire control which the President possesses over the officers who have the custody of the public money, by the power of removal with or without cause, does, for all mischievous ure also to his disposal. The first Roman by a significant allusion to his sword. By selection of political instruments for the care of the public money, a reference to their commissions by a President would be quite

I am not insensible of the great difficulty that exists in devising a plan for the safe nues, and I know the importance which has been attached by men of great abilities and patriotism to the divorce, as it is called, of the Treasury from the banking institutions. and of every portion, great or small, from with the Executive Department which has created such extensive alarm. To this dan-I consider the veto power, therefore, given ger to our republican institutions, and that ated by the tufuence given to the Breca. | circumstances of such deprivation, is that | people respected the memurances

ling the freedom of the elective franchise men, that at the commencement of the Our confederacy is perfectly illustrated scrupulous as to the means it employs; contended. As far as it depends upon through the medium of the public officers can be effectually checked by renewing the pro-hibition published by Mr. Jefferson, forbidhibition published by Mr. Jefferson, lerbid-ding their interference in elections farther can subjects." Are there, indeed, cuti-ding their interference in elections farther can subjects. "Are there, indeed, cutithan giving their own votes; and their own zens of any of our states who have dream rection of the allied character of the allies which it brings to Executive party in the halls of the Legisindependence secured by an assurance of ed of their subjects in the District of members, but that which has been re the aid of its cause. When the genuine lauve body, I wish for the support of no perfect immunity, in exercising this sacred Columbia? Such dreams can never be served to the individual members is in spirit of liberty animates the body of a member of that body to any measure of privilege of freemen under the dictates of realized by any agency of mine. their own unbiassed judgments. Never, with my consent, shall an officer of the People, bis are not the subjects of the people of To attempt it finds no support in the excrescence which may have fastened whom he holds his appointment; nor

learned too, from our own as well as the experience of other countries, that golden shackles, by whomsoevr or by whatever pretence imposed, are as fatal to it as the iron bonds of despotism. The presses in the necessary employment of Government should nation of the acts of the Government should be not only tolerated but encouraged.

Upon another occasion I have given my opinion, at some length, upon the impropriety of Executive interference in the legislation of Congress. That the duty of the President to communicate in formation, and authorising him to recommend measures, was not intended to make him the source of legislation, and, in put particular, that he should never be looked to for schemes of mance: It would be very strange, indeed, that the terfering in the origination of such bills, that an altogether different department of the government should be permitted to and opinions have been drawn from our without singular incongruity, and the compose one nation, are much more so; dent administration, by the respective mer glory ment for their advice and consent.

Now, the very reverse is the case here, not only with regard to the principle, but the forms prescribed by the Constitution. The principle certainly assigns to the only body constituted by the Constitution (the legislative body,) the power to make laws, and the forms even direct that the enactment should be ascribted to them .-The Senate, in relation to Revenue bills, have the right to propose amendments ; given him to return them to the Il cuse of Representatives, with his objections .- It is in his power, also, to propose amendments in the existing revenue laws, suggested by his observations upon their defective or injurious operation. But the delicate duty of devising schemes of revenue should be left where the Constitution has placed it, with the immediate representatives of the People. For similar reasons, the mode of keeping the public treasure should be prescribed by them ; and the farther removed it may be from the control of the Executive, the more wholesome the arrangement, and the more in accordance with Republican principle.

Connected with this subject is the currency. The idea of making it exclucively metallic, however well intended, appears to me to be fraught with more fatal consequences than any other scheme citizen of two separate states, and he is tention to its preservation. of the citizen, that has ever been devised. Il any single scheme could produce the any state but that of which he is, for the of condition by which thousands of our most indigent fellow citizens, by their industry and enterprise, are raised to the possession of wealth, that is the one. If there is one measure better calculated than another to produce that state of things so much deprecated by all true republicans, by which the rich are daily adding to their hoards, and the poor sink. ing deeper into penury, it is an exclusive metallic currency. Or if there is a process by which the character of the country for generosity and nobleness of feeling may be destroyed by the great increase and necessary toleration of usury it is an exclusive metallic currency.

Amongst the other duties of a delicate character which the President is called upon to perform, is the supervision of the government of the Territories of the United States. Those of them which are destined to become members of our great political family, are compensated by their rapid progress from infuncy to manhood, for the partial and temporary deprivation of their political rights.

It is in this District, only, where American citizens are to be found, who, under a settled system of policy, are deprived of many important political privilhe future. Their only consolation, under

post two declarations about it will be and

ral officers, I propose to apply all the reme-that their sufferings secure tranquility of the fede-certainly a great error in the framers of the Constitution, not to have made the officer at their countrymen who would subject them only be preserved by the same forbear- whom they have intrusted power. And remedy is with the people. Something. the head of the Treasury Department en- to greater sacrifices, to any humiliations ance. Our citizens must be content although there is at times much difficulty however may be effected by the means tirely independent of the Executive. He than those essentially necessary to the security of the object for which they spen the demand of the popular branch of the Legislature. I have determined never the Legislature. I have determined never the remove a Secretary of the Treasury without communicating all the circumstances at. be guarantied by the application of those can only result in feelings of distrust and suits that are produced. The true spirit whole country - for the defence of its intending such removal to both Houses of Con- great principles, upon which all our con- jenlousy, the certain harbingers of dis- of liberty, although devoted, persevering, terests and its honor against foreign ag-The influence of the Executive in control- the greatest of British Orators and States- mate destruction of our free institutions. that secured, is mild and toleran, and ples for which our ancestors so gloriously war of the Revolution, the most stupid by the terms and principles governing a whilst the spirit of party, assuming to be me, it shall be accomplished. All the which it contains, and its principles men in England spoke of " their Ameri- common co-partnership. There a tund that of liberty, is harsh, vindictive, and in influence that I possess shall be exerted will not fail of meeting a response to the

pockets, become the plant instrument of Being in the latter condition when the latter condition when the There is no part of the means placed in constitution was formed, no words used mally to cultivate a spirit of concord and its pristime health and beauty. But the son, " to give firmness and effect to the the hands of the Executive which might be in that instrument could have been intenused with greater effect, for unhallowed pur- ded to deprive them of that character .- | confederacy. Experience has abundantly mongst a free people, seldom fails to re. I deem the present occasion sufficientposes, than the control of the public press.— If there is anything in the great princi- taught us that the agitation, by citizens of sult in a dangerous accession to the Ex ly important and solemn to justify me in the maxim which our ancestors derived from the ples of unalienable rights, so emphatical one part of the Union, of a subject not ecutive power, introduced and established expressing to my fellow citizens a propress is the great bulwark of civil and re- ly insisted upon in our Declaration of confided to the General Government, but amidst unusual professions of devotion to found reverence for the Christian Religious liberty," is one of the most precious independence, they could neither make, exclusively under the guardianship of the democracy. legacies which they have left us. We have nor the United States accept, a surrender local authorities, is productive of no other The foregoing remarks relate almost sound morals, religious liberty, and a just never be used "to clear the guilty or to var- American citizen, the grant to Congress fraternal union, is by far the most im- of our fore gn relations. I assure them over and prospered the labors of our nich crimes." A decent and manly exami- of exclusive juras horion in the District of portant, since it is the only true and sere therefore, that it is my intention to use Fathers, and has hitherto preserved to us article in the constitution making it the General Government by the Constitution. excessive in the engagements into which personal characters of the Sovereigns, as tiality of my countrymen has called me, their own interests.

production of much miscaref. And this for no such nation can long exist without Governments, each acting within its own | In our intercourse with our aboriginal I conceive to be one. No matter in the careful culture of those feelings of sphere, will restore former prosperity. neighbors the same liberality and justice more than one twentieth of the bills rewhich of the Houses of Parliament a bill confidence and affection which are the Unpleasant and even dangerous as col. which marked the course prescribed to may originate, nor by whom introduced, effective bonds of union between free lisions may sometimes be, between the me by two of my illustrious predessors, a minister, or a member of the opposition, and confederated states. Strong as is constituted authorities or the citizens of when acting under their direction in the and scarce any private bills received at by the fiction of law, or rather of con- the tie of interest, it has been often found our country, in relation to the lines which discharge of the duties of superintendent tention. The last hours of the session his will, and then submitted it to Parlia- for their country in direct opposition to justitutions, if that ardent patriousm, that bline spectacle-none more likely to ric of our Government.

bers. To insure the continuance of this spirit of liberty is the sovereign balm for clear that the interest of that country re and so has the Executive, by the power feeling, produced at first by a commu- every injury which our institutions may quires that the violence of the spirit by nity of dangers, of sufferings and of in- receive. terests, the advantages of each were tion in any good ; possessed by any member of an extensive confederacy, except in domestic government, was withheld having no relation to the personal rights therefore positively precluded from any interference with the reserved powers of effect of arresting, at once that mutation time being, a citizen. He may indeed tonce, or from the influence of designing offer to the citizens of other states his advice as to their management and the frm in which it is tendered is left to his from which it can never come. This is own discretion and sense of propriety.

ganized associations of citizens, requiring compliance with their wishes, too much resemble the recommendations of Athens and the danger of aristocracy. History, to her allies-supported by an armed of all its members, is mainly to be attri buted. And it is owing to the absence the People, became the dictator of Eng- abodes of civilized man, had sought proof that spirit that the Helvetic confederacy had been for so many years preserved. Never had there been seen in the institu. try's Liberator. There is, on the con- same causes and influences, it will fly tions of the separate members of any confederacy more elements of discord. Iu the principles and forms of government and religion, as well as in the circumstances of the several cantons, so marked a discrepance was observable as to promise any thing but harmony in their in. the spirit of faction; a spirit which as- has existed-does exist. Always the not illegally, certain deterred claims. tercourse or permanency in their alliance. sumes the character, and, in times of friend of my countrymen, never their And yet, for ages neither has been inter. great excitement, imposes itself upon the flatterer, it becomes my duty to say to gression which it secured, these especieus and were it possible would, impose upon best interests-heatile to liberty itself .- plimented."

made accessible to all. No participa- used in the construction of our Govern- entirely extinguished, or consequences ment, no division of powers, no distribu- will ensue which are appalling to be tion of checks in its several departments, thought of.

The danger to all well-established free ness of the People to believe in its exismen, diverting their attention from the quarter whence it approaches, to a sousce It may be observed, however, that or. government of their country. In the name of Democracy they speak, warning the People against the influence of wealth ancient and modern, is full of such ex land; and Bolivar possessed himself of tection in the wilds of Scythia or Scandiextensive and well established republic calamity so awful, not only to our counbeing changed into an aristocracy. The try, but to the world, must be deprecated tendency of all such Governments in by every patriot; and every tendency to their decline is to monarchy; and the a state of things likely to produce it, im-

each the true and most faithful disciples of li- It is a spirit contracted in its views, sel.

Our confederacy, fellow citizens, can the people to be most watchful of those to of the interests of the whole. The entire stitutions are founded? We are told by union, violence, civil war, and the ulti- bold, and uncompromising in principle, gression, for the defence of those principle. tangible by the common government, or people to a thorough examination of their mine that does not satisfy his judgment The New Senate of the U.S. The people of the District of Colum. the individual members composing it .- affairs, it leads to the excision of every and his sense of duty to those from whom be our constant and earnest endeavor mu. Government, and restores the system to People, but that asked for by Mr. Jefferharmony among the various paris of our reign of an intolerant spirit of party a- legal administration of their affairs'

of their liberties, and become the subjects, consequences than bitterness, atienation, exclusively to matters connected with our sense of religious responsibility, are esis other words the slaves, of their former discord, and injury to the very cause domestic concerns. It may be proper sentially connected with all true and fellow-citizens. If this be true, and it which is intended to be advanced. Of all however, that I should give some maica. lasting happiness; and to that good Bewill scarcely be denied by any one who the great interests which appertain to our tions to my fellow-citizens of my propos- ing who has blessed us by the gifts of has a correct idea of his own rights as an country, that of union, cordial, confiding, ed course of conduct in the management civil and religious freedom, who watched Columbia, can be interpreted, so far as guaranty of all others.

every means in my power to preserve the institutions far exceeding in excellence presented by the late Vice Fresident to respects the aggregate people of the In consequence of the embarrassed friendly intercourse which now so hap those of any other people, let us unite in the chairman pro tem. and having taken United States, as meaning nothing more state of business and the currency, some pily subsists with every foreign nation : fervently commending every interest of than to allow Congress the controlling of the States may meet with difficulty in and that, although, of course, not well in- our beloved country in all future time. power necessary to afford a free and sate their financi I concerns. However deeply formed as to the state of any ponding ne. Fellow citizens - Being fully invested exercise of the functions assigned to the we may regret any thing imprudent or gottations with any of them, I see in the with that high office, to which the par-In all other respects the legislation of States have entered for purposes of their well as in the mutual interests of our own I now take an affectionate leave of you. President, of Messre. Webster, Ewing, Congress should be adapted to their pe- own, it does not become us to disparage and of the Governmen's with which our You will bear with you to your homes the cultar position and wants, and be confor- the State Governments, nor to discourage relations are most intimate, a pleasing remembrance of the pledge I have this mable with their deliberate opinions of them from making proper efforts for their guaranty that the harmony so important day given to discharge all the high duties own relief; on the contrary, it is our duty to the interests of their subjects, as well of my exalted station according to the and Navy Departments, Attorney-Gene-I have spoken of the necessity of to encourage them, to the extent of our as our citizens, will not be interrupted by best of my ability; and I shall enter upon ral, and Postmaster General, were all keeping the respective Departments of constitutional authority to apply their best the advancement of any claim or preten. their performance with entire confidence constitution should have strictly forbidden the Government, as well as all the other means, and cheerfully to make all neces- tion upon their part to which our honor in the support of a just and generous one branch of the Legislature from in authorities of our country, within their sary acrifices, and submit to all necess ry would not permit us to yield. Long the people. appropriate orbits. This is a matter of burdens, to fulfil their engagements and defender of my country's rights in the and that it should be considered proper difficulty in some cases as the powers maintain their credit; for the character field, I trust that my fellow citizens will which they respectively claim are often and credit of the several States form part not see in my earnest desire to preserve not defined by very distinct lines. Mis- of the character and credit of the whole peace with foreign Powers any indicado so. Some of our best political maxims chievous, however, in their tendences, as country. The resources of the country tion that their rights will ever be sacri- o'clock on Wednesday night, the 3d of collisions of this kind may be, those are abundant, the edterprise and activity ficed, or the honor of the nation tarnish. March. parent Isle. There are others, however, which arise between the respective com. of our people proverbial; and we may ed, by any admission on the part of their which cannot be introduced in our system munities, which for certain purposes well hope that wise legislation and pru. Chief Magistrate unworthy of their for-

all the suggestions of policy. The al. devoted attachment to liberty, that spirit propituate an impartial and common a bad passion by creating and fostering a our countrymen were once distinguished, principles of justice on the part of a pow. good one; and this seems to be the cor- continue to be cherished. If this con- erful nation in its transactions with a ner stone upon which our American tinues to be the ruling passion of our weaker and uncivilized people, whom political architects have reared the fab- souls, the weaker feelings of the mistaken circumstances have placed at its disposal.

enthusiast will be corrected, the Utopian Before concluding, fellow citizens, I The cement which was to bind it, and dreams of the scheming politician dissi- must say something to you on the subject perpetuate its existence, was the affec. pated, and the complicated intrigues of of the parties at this time existing in our tionate attachment between all its mem, the demagogue rendered harmless. The country. To me it appears perfectly which those parties are at this time go On the contrary, no care that can be verned, must be greatly muigated, it not

will prove effectual to keep us a free If parties in a Republic are necessary from the citizen of any other member .- People, if this spirit is suffered to decay; to secure a degree of vigilance sufficient By a process attended with no difficulty and decay it will without constant to keep the public functionaries within no delay, no expense but that of removal, purture. To the neglect of this duty, the the bounds of law and duty, at that point the citizen of one might become the citi- best historians agree in attributing the their usefulness ends. Beyond that, they zen of any other, and successively of the ruin of all the Republics with whose ex- become destructive of public virtue, the papers state Mr. Hunter, the Speaker whole. The lines, too, separating pow- istence and tall their writins have made parents of a spirit antagonist to that of ers to be exercised by the citizens of one us acquainted. The same causes will liberty, and eventually, its inevitable constate from those of another, seem to be so ever produce the same effects; and as queror. We have examples of republics. distinctly drawn as to leave no room for long as the love of power is a dominent where the love of country and of liberty, misunderstanding. The citizens of each passion of the human bosom, and as long at one time were the dominant passions which that character confers, and all warped and their affections changed by with the continuance of the name and therein. that they may claim as citizens of the operations upon their passions and pre- forms of free government, not a vestige United States ; but in no case can the judices, so long will the liberty of a of these qualities remaining in the bosom same person, at the same time, act as the people depend on their own constant at. of any one of its citizens. It was the governments arises from the unwilling. Octavins had a party, and Anthony a resigned. party, but the Commonwealth had none." sacredness and beauty of the Common. of Philip P. Barbour, deceased. wealth, and gaze at the statues of the the old trick of those who would usurp the elder Brutus and of the Curtii and Decii. Judge of the United States for the east-

not as in the days of Camillus and the Peter V. Daniel. Scipios, to cast their free votes for annual magistrates or pass upon the acts of the Senate, but to receive from the hands of of the 6th inst, says :

fish in its object. It looks to the aggran-It is in periods like this that it behoves disement of a few, even to the destuction

ligion, and a thorough conviction that

CLOSE OF THE SESSION. The 26 h Congress closed at 12

The annual appropriation bills were all passed by Congress. Almost every other bill was lost or not taken up. Not ported by the committees were acted on, stitutional principle, the Sovereign is sup ineffectual. Men, blinded by their pas. separate their respective jurisdictions, the and commissioner, shall be strictly ob are said to have been less disorderly than posed to have prepared it agreeably to sions, have been known to adopt measures results can be of no vital injury to our served. I can conceive of no more suamount of business done. From the ternative then, is to destroy or keep down of moderation and forbearance for which Creator - than a rigid adherence to the hurry of the House to adjourn, an important bill was lost .- The National Intelligence: says :

The bill for the settlement of the claims of the State of Maine and Geor. gia, for the services of their militia. a nounting together, to about the sum of Mr. Clay .-- At 4 o'clock, the Senate adj. \$458,000, passed both Houses of Congress, and was enrolled and brought into the House for the signature of the Speaker just as the motion was made to close the session ; - which motion pre. accepted it. Mr Clay and Dr. Lina vailing, it was not signed, and therefore left the Senate Chamber together: del not become a law, although passed by both Houses of Congress.

The bill which passed the House to extend for five years the act of May 8th 1838, granting half-pay to certain wid. ws, was lost in the Senate.

At the adjournment of the House, the made an address full of patriotism, feeling and dignity. It occupied twenty keep the peace. minutes in the delivery. was listened to with profound attention, and its close responded to by hearty cheers from the state in their persons all the privileges as the understandings of men can be of the whole mass of citizens. And yet, galleries, many of the members joining

APPOINTMENTS.

Philemon Dickerson, to be Judge ef beautiful remark of a distinguished Eng. the United States for the District of New lish writer that "in the Roman Senate Jersey, in the place of Mahlon Dickerson PERRY) of this town.

Peter V. Daniel, of Virginia, to be ore Yet the Senate continued to meet in the of the Associate Justices of the Supreme Temple of Liberty, and to talk of the Court of the United States, in the place Clarke of this port, to his owners, dated

John Y. Muson, of Virginia, to be

The Spy in Washington, under date

and powerful fleet. It was indeed, to amples. Casar became the master of the leaders of the respective parties their "The city is rife with rumors respecting the ambition of the leading states of the Roman people and the Senate under share of the spoils, and to shout for one the proceedings at the Treasury Depart Greece to control the domestic concerns the pretence of supporting the democratic or the other, as those collected in Gauld, ment. I do not intend to repeat them morning Mr. Ewing went to the Treasury Department, and discovering some unlimited power with the title of his coun- navia; and so, under the operation of the movement which he did not like, he protrary, no single instance on record of an from our Capitol and our forems. A ted me facts to him. Shortly after, Col. Chambers appeared at the l'reasury De partment, with an order from the Presiantagonist principle to liberty there is mediately cheeked. Such a tendency for, that they were paying improperly, if Daniel Fletcher Webster was this day

appointed under Secretary of State .rupted. Content with the positive bene. People as the genuine spirit of freedom, them from this high place to which their This gentleman, during the Presidenats which their union produced, with the and like the false Christs whose coming partiatity has exalted me, that there tial contest, delivered several addresses were 190, a number unu-ually large for eges, without any inspiring hope as to independence and safety from foreign ag. was foretold by the Saviour, seeks to, exists in the land a spirit hostile to their in New York, which were highly com-

RECENSION WERCULY

TEOTEO. SATURDAY, March 18, 1861.

The Inaugural Address

We this day present to our readers, the Inaugural Address of President Hazza son, on his taking the oath of Office,-This Address will be read with pleasure for the correct and national centiments and its institutions.

The new Senate convened on Thurs. day, March 4th m purguance of notice from the President of the United States. Mr. King of Alabama, having been swora in upon re-election to a new term. Was then elected President pro. tem. of the Senate, and other of the old members, and several new members were qualified, and took their seats. Among the latter were -Messrs Evans, from Me. ; M'Roberts, Ill. ; Simmons, R 1 ; Woodbridge, Mich. Miller, N. J. ; Barrow, La. ; Levi Woodbury, N. H ; Berrien, Geo. ; and Morehead from Ky:

The Vice President, Mr. Types, was presented by the Lite Vice President to the oaths of office and assumed his place as President of the Senate, he delivered a short and appropriate address.

On Friday, the nominations by the Beit, Badger, Crittenden, and Granger, as Secretaries of State, Treasury, War, confirmed - and they took charge of their several Departments on Saturday,

On Friday, Mr. Mangum called up the resolution for dismissing the Printer to

The resolution being thus brought under consideration, a debate arose upon it, which had not concluded, when a confidential Message being received from the President of the United States, the Senate went into Executive Session, and so continued sitting, with closed doors, until the usual hour of adjournment.

On Monday, after the appointment of Mr. Dyer, as sergeant-at-arms, the resolution for dismissing Blair & Rives. as printers to the Senate, was taken up, and a debate ensued thereon, which was not finished, when the Senate adjourned.

On Tuesday, the debate was continued by several Senators, in the course of which an unpleasant collision took place between Mr. King, of Alubama, and

About the time of the adjournment, Dr. Linn of Missouri, handed Mr. Clay & challe ige from Mr. King. Mr. Clay

The whole matter was known and understood. Some persons immediately interposed to prevent the contemplated duel ; and Measrs. King, Linn, and Clay were forthwith arrested, brought before the magistrates and bound over in the sum of five thousand dollars cach to

NAVY PROMOTIONS.

Forty Passed Midshipmen have been promoted to be Lieutenante in the Navy from the 1st Feb. 1841 .- Among them, we notice with pleasure the name of OLIVER H. PERRY, (son of the late Com.

Diabolical Attempt. - A letter from Capt Griswold of the whaling ship Audley St. Catherines, Jan. 4th, 1841, states, that he had put into that port to put on And the people assembled in the forum, era district of Virgicia, in the place of shore 3 men, for the Consul to send home for trial, they having attempted to burn up the ship. -- One of the men named Wm. Rankin, alias Bowlan, confessed before the Consul, that he put fire to the train of combustibles at the instigation of Wm. Maxfield and Henry Wood, two of the others, that the destruction of that claims of the former against the aristo or Egypt, and the Lesser Asia, would but I will state a fact, upon which they seamen belonging to the ship .-- The fire celebrated confederacy, and subsequently cracy of the latter; Cromwell, in the furnish the larger dividend. The spirit are probably founded. What I do s. ate was communicated through the hole in character of protector of the liberties of of liberty had fled, and avoiding the I know to be substantially true. This the forecastle bulk-head, but was fortunately discovered before it had done much damage, and was extinguished in ceeded to the President and communica. about 15 minnes ;-had it not been for the timely discovery, the fire must have been in a few moments, past extinguish. dent to stop all payments until further ing .-- The only reason given for their orders. It is said, but this I do not vouch diabolical conduct was, that they wished to get clear of paying large bille which the ship had against them.

> The deaths in New York, last week this season of the year; 39 were of con

The Armistad Case.

On Tuesday list, Jugle Story pronounced the decision of the U.S. Supreme fire just as she entered the Mississippi, his days with him. One of the Aboliti-Court in this case. The Court decrees, from Red River, on Monday, the 22d onists said he wished he had known this that the Negroes of the Armistad go free. February. It was the grey of dawn cooner, as it would have saved him a Pho principal question before the Court was the claim of the Spanish minister, for the property under the treaty between Tuis question is examined in the opinion but soon dismissed, on the ground chiefly that the negroes in question are not property, not claves, but free men, under first struck, by leaping on shore. While the laws of Spain, and under tee treaty crossing again the boat ran in an oblique botween Great Britain and Spain.

EXTRA SESSION. - In the course of the debite in the U. S. Senate, on Monday last, Mr. Clay said, there would certainly be an Extra Session of the 1st of June.

AROHER. (Whig) was elected on the 3d inst. by the Legislature of Virginia, a Senator in Congress for six years, in place of Mr. Roane, (Van Buren.) -- The vote stood for Mr. Archer 82, Mr. Roane and others 81.

FRENCH SHIP ALEXANDRE.

Among the appropriations passed at the late session of Congress, was the sum of \$1,050 for refunding the duties paid on the French ship Alexandre, brought into this Port two years since. by the mutineers.

WARS, & RUMORS OF WARS. The Washington Correspondent of the N. Y. Journal of Commerce, under

date of Monday last, says :-" There has been a rumor for a day or two that Mr. Fox received by a special messenger on Friday night last, certain despatches, with instructions to make a peremptory demand on this Government for the release of McLeod, without trial Another rumor adds that Mr. Fox is requested to press upon this Government the alternative of an unconditional release of McLeod in ten days, or of his (Mr, Fox's) taking his leave. The whole report lacks confirmation ; but the avowal by the British Government of the attack on the Caroline ; the tone of Mr. Fox's last correspondence ; the asperity of the British press and of the debates in Parliament, all go to render the rumor

NEW HAMPSHIRE ELECTION.

The election for Governor, Members of Congress &c. took place in New Hamoshire on Tuesday last, and has candidates by an increased majority.

Rhode Island and Massachusetts .--The pleadings in this case, before the Supreme Court, was concluded by Mr. Webster, for the respondent, on Monday

The Providence Journal states that it is in contemplation to run a day line of steamboats between New York and Bos ton, the boat from New York to land passengers at Stonington, and then proceed to Nowport.

Henry McDonough, a lawer by profession, a native of England, committed suicide in New York, on Wednesday, night, by taking a quantity of the solution of morphine. Pecuniary embarrassments are supposed to have been the cause of his committing the deed.

The members of the Senate and House of Representatives of the late Administration party have tendered to Mr. Van Buren the compliment of a public dinner, which he has declined.

The dinner of the Whig Editors, accidentally assembled in Washington, took place on 5th inst. Mr. Seaton, of the National Intelligencer presiding, and Mr. Stone, of the New York Commercial Advertiser, acting as Vice President .-The party consisted of 37

Col. Stone gave as a toast,-- "The members of our profession. The first in requisition in the hour of trouble ; the first forgotten in the hour of triumph.'

Harney, of the 2d Dragoons, has been I fondly hope they have gone to receive arrested by Gen. Armistead, is entirely the rewards of eternal blessedness. In without foundation. On the contrary, taking, as I suppose, my final leave of Col. Harney's conduct in the everglades this Bar and of this Honorable Court. I was approved by the General and the can only ejaculate a fervent petition to Secretary of War, and that approbation Heaven that every member of it may go in Florida.

Making Them Toe the Mark .- Governor Porter, of Pennsylvania, it is said has firmly resolved to lend his sanction to no bill that has for its object the remission of any penalties under which the Banks are now liable, that he will got sanction a suspension for any period of time whatever, and that he will not sign any bill authorizing the issue of small

The New-York Journal of Commerce states that one or two vessels in that harbor had their colors boisted at half the prison, some of the Abolitionists being mad on the 4th iset.

STEAMER BURNED AND LIVES LOST. - | what he meant to do with himself now. passengers had not left their beds. The fire commenced aft-the tiller ropes were soon burned off, and the beat was the United States and Spain of 1795 - thus rendered unmanageable. The engines continued working, and drove the boat directly on shore. Here she rebounded, and run over to the opposite side. Four persons escaped when she direction a mile and a half, and many persons threw over cotton bales, and eaped upon them. Some missed their bulance, fell in the water and were

A great number of the passengers re. mamed on board till she struck a second time. Of these some were fortunate jumped into the water, but nearly all who stood by the boat till she struck a second floor. time were saved. The passengers were D. S. SENATOR .-- Hon. WM. S. over sixty in number, and included wo. men and children as well as men .-Captain Dalman, the master, was the last the Dry Dock. to leave the boat, and thirty-eight of the surviving passengers express in a card their high sense of his conduct. The origin of the fire cannot be accounted for. Twenty or thirty of the passengers were missing, but it was hoped that all but about twelve were picked up by other steamboats, as they drifted on bales -Of course, nothing positive as to the number lost could be determined.

> From the Savannah Georgian, March 5. FROM FLORIDA.

By a passenger in the steamer General Clinch, arrived yesterday from Florida, we learn that not long since, two Seminole Indians favorable to emigration came across a party of fity warriors of the Creek tribe; they invited them to camp with them that night, when the subject of emigration was freely talked over, the Creeks trying to persuade the Semmoles not to give up; next morning, finding they would not yield, the two Seminoles were attacked and one of them killed. The other, badly wounded, made his escape and went to Fort King, and delivered himself up to Colonel Riley, to whom he gave the particulars above stated.

Advices from St. Augustine are to the 26th of February. No signs of Indians had been discovered, for a month or more, along the Eastern coast, and it was supposed they had abandoned that side of the peninsula. Colonel Harney was gone on another expedition toward Cape Sable, and Major Childs was scouting toward the head waters of the St.

The Hon John Q. Adams in his cele. brated argument in the Supreme Court resulted in the re election of the V. B. took occasion to close his remarks in the as reported by the correspondent of the Journal of Commerco :-

May it please your Henors: On the 7th of February, 1804, now more than 37 years age, my name was recorded on the rolls of this Court, as one of its Attorneys wards, I appeared before this Court in an important cause. Since that time, I have never appeared before this Court until the present occasion, and now I stand before this Court again. It is this of Representatives, -As a member of the Bar. same Court, but not these same Judges. he was one of the most eminent lawyers of the At that time these seats were filled by honored men indeed, but not the same. -They are all changed. Then there was Chief Justice Marshall, and Judges conversed freely and cheerfully with his friends Cushing, and Chase, and Washington, and Johnson, and Livingston, and Wild. Where are they ? Where is that able statesman and learned lawyer who was my associate counsel in the cause, Robert Goodloe Harper? Where is the eloquent counsellor, so long the pride of Maryland and of the American Bar, who was the opposing counsel, Luther Martin? Where is the excellent Peleg Tallman, aged 78 years—a gentleman clerk of that day, whose name has been of great wealth, and well known throughout clerk of that day, whose name has been inscribed on the shores of Africa, us a monument of his abhorrence of the African Slave Trade, Elias B. Caldwell ? Where is the Marshall ? Where are the criers of the Caurt? Where is one of the very Judges before whom I commenced my argument in the present cause ! Gone - gone ; all gone. Gone from the services which they rendered to their country, to appear before a tribunal where they must answer for all the dueds done in the body. From the excellent characters which they sustained, Cos. HARNEY .- The report that Col. so far as I have the means of knowing, has been published in orders to the army his final account with as little to answer for as these illustrious dead, and that you may every one receive the sentence-"Well done, good and faithful servants, enter into the joy of your Lord."

> was sent to the State Prison for stealing house is ample and convenient for two against the Estate of said deceased to port, Widow, deceased, several thousand dollars from his master large families, or for a Boarding House. present them for settlement and those inin New-York, under circumstances which It will be sold low, and two-thirds of the involved suspicions at the time that he purchase money can be secured by mortwas abetted in the act by certain Aboli. gage on the premises, for such time as tionists, with a view to purchase his free. may suit the cenvenience of the purchadom, has recently been discharged by the ser .- For further particulars and terms, expiration of his sentence. On leaving apply at this Office, or to present, and also Mr. Darg, he was saked

The steamer Creole, one of the Natchi. He replied that Mr. Darg had always treatoches and New Orleans packets, took ted him well, and he intended to spend

ITEMS.

A letter from Mayaguez, P. R. dated Feb. 31, estimates the loss by the late fire states that from twenty to twenty five | bound to New-York. thousand quintals of coffee were con-

The A stor House, New York, is now under the superintendence of Messrs for ditto, STETSON & COLEMAN,-Mr. Boyden having retired from the establishment to take charge of a new and splendid Hotel from Salem, N. C. for Bath. in Richmond, Va.

At the Inauguration Ball at Portland on Thursday evening, Mr. Wm. Parker. Congress between the 1st of May, and enough to spring to the land, and others of that city, had just led out his partner for a dauce, when he fell dead upon the

> A man had his hand shot off in New-York, on the morning of the 4th inst. while engaged in firing a cannon, near

> A vagrant was arrested, a few nights ago, in New-York, and there were found concealed about his person eight hundred silk and French cambric pocket handkerchiefe!

It is rumored that Nicholas Biddle, Esq. is about to put forth a publication upon the concerns of the U. S. Bank, with an on a cruise. especial reference to its condition at the time he resigned its P residency.

A Serious Loss .- An office secker, named Edge, on his way to Washington, with a large number of recommendatory documents, had them cut from his coat pocket. Mr. Edge was not sharp.

BRIGHTON MARKET, Monday, March 8 Reported for the Boston Daily Advertiser City. At Market, 285 Beef Cattle, 859 Sheep, 12 yoke Working Oxen, 15 Cows and Calves, and 48) Swine.

PRICES .- Beef Cattle .- A small advance wes effected. We quote extra \$675 a &7 ;first quality \$6 25 a \$6 50 ; second quality \$5 75 a \$6 ; third quality \$5 a \$6 50.

Working Ozen .- No sales uoticed: Cows and Calves .- No Seles made pub ic. Sheep,- Dull. Lots at \$2:0 \$3 25, 84, \$4 50 & \$4.75.

Sw.ne .- Lols to peddle at 4 1-2c for Sows, and 51.2 for Barrows .- At retail f.or. 6c

Died

In this Town on Tuesday morning last, Mrs. Prudence Dennis, wife of Mr. William Dennis. and daughter of the late Mr. T. Hall of Westerly, aged 29 years.

Same day, William.son of Mr. Wm. B.own. ell, aged 23 months.

On Wednesday morning, after a lingering illness, Hon BENJAMIN HAZARD, aged 68 in behalf of the Africans of the Amistad, years .- Mr. Hazard has for many years filled a large space in the public eye." being following eloquent and feeling manner, equally celebrated for his talents at the Bar, in the Legislature, and by the powerful productions of his pen .- About the year 1832. he first attracted public attention by his political writings on the exciting topics of that day. In 1809, he was elected a member of the House of Representatives of this Siste, a station to which he was semi-annually elected for more than 30 years. As a member of the and Counsellors-that five years after. Legislature, he was distinguished for his independence of party trammels and for his devotion to the interests of his constituents; no man commanded more attention, or could exercise more influence with the members ; he was for several years Speaker of the House

> present day, The close of his life corresponded with its tenor - he exhibited all that firmness that had characterized him through life; -he on his approaching dissolution, made all his arrangements in view of it, with calmness and forethought, and quietly awaited his final

At Jamestown on Sunday morning last,after a distressing illness which she bore with Christian fortitude and resignation, Mrs. Ann Eliza Hazard, wife of Mr. Job W. Hazard, and daughter of the late John Weeden, Esq. aged 29 years.

At Bath on Monday last, 8th inst. Hon. the country .- He was a native of Rnode-

MARCH.	Sun rises.		Sun sets.		Moon rises.		High	
13 Saturday.	16	10 j	5	50	0	5 1	11	50
14 Sunday,	6	9	5	51	1	7	0	42
15 Monday,	16	8	5	52	2	1	. 1	33
16 Tuesday	6	7	5	53	2	46	2	22
17 Wednesday.	16	6	5	54	3	23	3	13
18 Thursday.	6	4	5	56	3	54	4	
19 Friday,	6	3	5	57	4	21	4	45

New Moon 22d day, 9h. 21m. Evening.

FOR SALE.

And immediate possession given, HAT valuable HOUSE and Lot of Land situated in Thames-street, late the property of Benjamin Hall, dec .-On the premises is a good well of water. a wood house, and every necessary outbuilding, in good repair. The Store is legally qualified to act in said capacity. Tom Hughes, slave of Mr. Darg, who an excellent stand for business, and the

ELIZABETH HALL, Esec's. Newport, Feb. 27, 1841 - 3m.

MERCURY MARINE LIST. COM

> Port of Newport. ARRIVED.

PATURDAY, Murch 6 .-- Brig Emeral d. Hud son, from Machias; rehoeners Effort, Speat, Eliza Jane, Thomas, and Hyda spe. all Thomaston ; Excelsor, Munson, from Prook-haven ; Van Buren, Allen, from St. George, Me. ; Angreta, Crowell, fr m Dennie ; Turk, Feb. 31, estimates the loss by the late hre of Chatham, from Boston; Horner, Kent. at that place at about \$2,500,000, and and Oscar Kelly toth from Boston—and all

Sch'r Meteor, Curtis, from Welfleet for the Delaware. Sch'r Bianca. Jones, from Boston for Phila delphia .- Eveline, Sears, from New-Bedtord

Sloop Henry. Childs, from Falmouth for Fast Haddam, Monpay, March 8 .- Sch'r Native, Becket,

Sch'r Triumph, Elliot. from Tappahannock

Sch'r Dalmatia, Hatch, from Norfolk, Sch'r George Thomas, Hall, from Province. town for Virginia

Slcop Rienzi, Heath, from New York, TUESDAY, March 9 - Burque Charles Williams, Spaulling, 18 days from Mobile bound to New York

Barque Nicholas Brown, Read, 13 days

Brigs New-England from Providence, and Exchange from Warren - both for Matanzas. Sch'r Triton, Smith, 10 days from Elizabeth City for Providence-having sprung main. mast, carried away bulwarks, and received other damage in the N. E. gale of the 6th inst

Sch'r Harvest, Presby, from Taunton for New. York. Sailed, Revenue Cutter Vigilant, Conner

WEDNESDAY, March 10 .- Sch're Lapwing McLord, and Chariot, Freeman, both 3 days

from Nor olk. THURSDAY, March 11 .- Sloop Midas, Dennis, from Providence for New-York,

Sailed, Barque Charles Williams, and sch'r Regulator, for New-York; Brigs Miles standsh for Philadelphia ; and New England, Exchange, and Emerald, all for Matanzas. FRIDAY, March 12, -Sca'r Eliza Ann, El. dridge, from Richmond for Providence. Sch'r Benj . Rush, Young, from Elizabeth

Sch'r Evelina . Downs, from Providence Sloops Levent, Matthews, from Yarmouth. & Pioneer, Presby, from Taunton - all for New

Sloop Rienzi, Heath, New-York March 9,-Brig Miles Standish, Gorham, (Philadelphia

MARINE MEMORANDA.

At Marseilles Feb. 4th, Brig Confidence, Bailey, for Philadelphia. Brig P oland, 3 days frem this port, for Ha

vana. was passen the 21st ult. Sch'r Concord, Carr, for this port. sailed from Havana 21st ult. ; Tasso, Burdick, for New-Orleans, sailed 24th

Sch'r Hannah, Boss, from Ponce, arrived at New-York on Tuesday, Ship St. Lawre ico, Chase, 30 days from oston for Mobile. was speken Feb. 27th, off Tortugas.

New-Jetsey Steam Navigation Company.



FOR NEW-YORK, DAILY LINE.

HE Steam Boats MOHEGAN, Capt. Comstock, and NARRA-GANSETT, Capt. Woolsev, will run alternately between New York and Sto nington, a daily line, (Sundays excepted) at usual time, until further Lotice. - FARE Catin passage from Providence, \$4 .-Deck. \$2 50 -- From Stonington, \$2 50,

On and after the 15th inst. freight will be reduced to 6c per cubic foot between New-York and Providence.

March 13, 1841.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

HE Subscriber having been duly appointed Administra tor on the

MARGARET MASON,

late of Newport, Widow,dec. and having qualified himself according to law, for present the same to him, and those indebted to make immediate payment to CHRIS. GRANT PERRY, Adm'r,

Newport, March 13, 1841.

Guardian's Notice.

THE Subscriber having been appoint. ed by the Court of Probate of Newport, Guardian of Wm . H. I hurston Mary Arn Thurston, Benj E. Thurston and Abby S. Thurston, minors, Children of Charles Brownell, northerly on land of J of WM. THURSTON, late of Newport, dec, N. Utter, and easterly on land of Isaiah Good. and having given bond as the law directs, is fully empowered to do all needful acts as Guardian aforesaid, and hereby requests all persons to govern themselves RUTH C. THURSTON, Guardian.

Newport, March 12, 1841.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE. -00

THE Subscriber having been appointed Executor of the last Will and Testament of ELIZABETH POTTER,

late of Jamestown Widow, dec. and been

request all persons having any demands debted to make immediate payment to ANDREW F. POTTER, Executor. Jamestown, March 13, 1841.

3000 yards remnants fine Un-bleached Shirtings, just received and for sale at 8 cents per yard Wm. C. COZZENS, 4 Co.

DRUGS, MEDICINES, Paints and Dyc-Stuff.

The Subscriber respectfully begs leave to inform his Friends and Customers generally.

HAT having received from various sources, extensive additions to his previous stock of Drugs, dec. he now offers for Sa'e at his S.ore, No's 3 4 4, south side Old Faneuil Hall, at uncommonly low prices, a full and complete assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Paints and Sec., commencing at his store on Dye-Stuffs.

as to quality and variety, embracing all the week until the whole is sold-viz: newly discovered preparations, he feels a Blue, black, olive, green and mixed purchase as can be found in the City.

terms, and of the best qualities.

EDWARD BRINLEY. N. B .- Blood root, spurred rye, black snake root, bees wax, goldthread, oatmeal, oils hemlock, spruce and winter green, ALSO, -On SATURDAY, the 27th, tanzy and wormwood, constantly wanted, Revenue Cutter Wolcott, Mather, from a for which the highest market prices will be given.

Boston, March 10, 1841.

TO LET, And possession given the 25th of April,

HAT pleasant and commodious Dwelling. House, in Washington street, owned and formerly occupied by Hon, Wm. Hunter.-The Estate is in excellent repri and has been occupied for the last five years by Miss Goff as a [If fair, if not the first fair day after,] Boarding House, -It has a large yard, garden, and an unfailing well of water. will be Let for One or more years. -For terms, &c. apply to

BENJAMIN FINCH. Newport, Murch 13.

TOLET

For One Year, from the 25th March inst.

Portsmouth, or Gibeon Lawron, in made known at time and place of sale. March 13, 1841 Newport.

TO LET

LL the Land occupied by the Homestead, containing 112 acres of Land, with a dwelling house, barn, crib, &c .-- together with the Brightman & Shearman farm, containing about 60 aeres. with a good barn, -- The above lands will be let jointly or separate.

ly, for the term of One year. - For terms,

apply toGEORGE L. or ROWSET. POTTER.

Portsmouth, Feb. 27,

FOR SALE, THE Dwelling-House and Lot of Land, pleasantly situated on Thames and corner of Bridge streets, and new occupied by Capt. Wm. Messer, and formerly the residence of Mrs. F. Wood. man,-It has a large Garden, a store house, and a never failing well of water. For further particulars, enquire of

JOHN STEVENS. Newport, March 6.

PROBATE NOTICES

Court of Probate, New port, March 1,1841. TPON the l'etition of PETER P. REM. INGION, Administrator on the Fetate of PETER DENNIS, late of emport, marisons having claims against said estate to of said feter Dennis is insufficient by the ninety-three cents, to pay the just debts, allowance to the Widow, and the expenses of the settlement of said estate of Peter De nnis, and praying that he may, in his said capacity of Administrator, be authorized and empow. ered to sell at Public Auction, all the right, title and interest which said l'eter Dennis had at the time of his decease, in and to a certain Lot of Land with the Dwelling-House and other Buildings thereon standing, situated on Easton's l'oint, in said Newpert. bounded southerly on Willow street, vesterly on land speed, or so much thereof as will be sufficient to raise said sum of One Hund:ed and Fifteen Dollars and ninety-three cents, together with incidental expences. It is ordered, That the same be received

and the consideration thereof referred to a Court of Probate, to be holden at the State House in Newport, on 1st Monday in April, at. 9 o'clock A.M. & that previous notice be given by publishing a copy of this Order three seve. ral times in the Newport Mercury, for all persons interested, to appear at said time and place, and be heard,

True Copy .- Witness.
B. B. HOWLAND, Probate Clerks

Court of Probate, Newport, March 1, 1841. WHEREAS application was this day made for Administration on the Estate of AllGAIL WEEDEN late of New. It is ordered, That the same be received,

and the consideration thereof be referred to a Court of Probate, to be helden at the State. House in New port, on thefirst Monday in April next, at 9 o'clock A. M. and that prehis Order three severaltimes in the Newport Mercury, for all persons interested, to appear at said time and place, and be heard.

B. B. HOWLAND, Probets Clerk.

AUCTIONS



TILTON HALL being about to relinquish the Dry Goods and Had Ware business, will sell at Public Auction, his entire stock of Dry Goods THURSDAY the 25th day of March, at Having selected the same with great care | 9 o'clock, A. M and to continue during

confidence in saying, he can offer as Broadcloths-blankets-yellow, red and great inducements to those wishing to white flannels-Kerseys-Russia sheet. ing, ravens duck, brown helland-bleuch. Dealers in Drugs or Pain's, Clothiers, ed shirtings and sheetings, brown sheet-Country Merchants and Manufacturers, ings - beaverteetes-calicocs - cotton & are respectfully invited to call when pur. silk hdkfs, linens, pins, robes, paper chasing, as all goods will be offered at bangings, bandbaskets, writing and letter extreme low prices, on accommodating paper, knives and torks, commode knobs, slates, pensils, wrapping paper, pocket books-with a variety of other articles .-At the Old Brinley Drug Store, No's 3 Also 25 wooden clocks, hollow ware, of 4. south side. Fanieul Hall, Boston. viz . bake pans, pots, kettles. spidere, basins and cook stoves, &c. 10 good new feather beds.

> A great variety of spleudid superfine and fine Carpetinge, in patterns to suit purchasers.

Sales will be positive and conditions

The public are invited to call and see the goods any time previous to the eale. Murch 6.

On TUESDAY, March 16. At 12 o'clock M. will be Sold at Auction on the premises, by Permission of the Court of Probate.

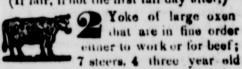
LL the right, title and interest A which Buteman Munroe, late of Portsmouth, had at the time of his decease, in and unto Two tracts of Land, in said Portsmouth, containing about 40 Acres, and lying on each side of the R. Island Tarapike, or of so much of the same as will pay the just debte and incidental expenses of the settlement of the estate of said dec .- one tract contains a. THE FARM in Ports- bout 7 acres, bounded easterly on the mouth, belonging to the turnpike, and adjoining the west road heirs of Henry Lawton, Esq. leading to Bristol Ferry ; the other tract dec.containing about 70 Acres contains about 39 acres, bounded on land of good land .-- For futher particulars formerly belonging to Samnel Hicks, dec. and terms, apply to HENRY LAWTON, in and on the Turnpike road .-- Conditions

> MARY MUNROE, Executric. Portsmouth, Feb. 5, 1841.

And possession given the 25th of March Sheep & Cattle, at Auction

A Thomas Potter, late of To be Sold at Public Auct on, on the 19th Portsmouth, dec. consisting of day of March next, at X o'clock A: M. on the Farm of Jethro B. Bailey, Middletown.

(If fair, if not the first fair day ofter,)



heifers, and 2 cows ; and 160 sheep that are very likely and in good order. Also, one ox wagon one horse wagon, and one ox cart-also ploughs, harrows, horse rake, yokes, chains, and other uteneils, usually found on a farm.

PETER BARKER, Auct'r. Middletown Feb. 27th.

Administrator's Sale,

BY Virtue of the authority vested in the by the Court of Probate of the Town of Portsmouth, I shall sell at Auc. tion, on THURSDAY, the 15th day o April next, at One o clock P. M. on the premises, if fair, if not, the first fair day after, All the right, title and interest of George S. Brownell, late of Portsmouth, dec. had at the time of his death, in and to a certain Tract of Land lying in said town of Portsmouth, with the Buildings performance of said trust, requests all per. nor, deceased stating that the Personal Estate thereon, containing Twelve Acres, mo re or less, bounded in rtherly by land of the R. I. Coal Company, G. Lawton, & the highway, easterly on land of G. Brown. ell, southerly on beirs of Jos. Brownell, and westerly on the salt water ;-or so much thereof as will pay the debts of said deceased, with inc dental charges. Conditions made known at the time and place of salo.

W. B. BROWNELL, Adm'r. Portsmouth, March 22, 1841.

OF FINAL LOTICE.

THE Subscriber gives notice to all Persons whose Taxes are not paid on or before the 10th of April next, that he will then proceed against them according to law.

JEREMIAH GOODSPEED, Collector Newport, Feb. 27, 1841.

Administrators' Notice

THE Subscribers having been ap. pointed by the Court of Probate of the town of Portsmouth, Administratoron the Estate of

THOMAS POTTER, ESQ.

late of Portsmouth, deceased, and having given bonds according to law, they request all having demands against said Estate to present them for settlement, rious notice be given by publishing a copy of and those indebted to make immediate payment to

ROWSE T. POTTER. Adm're. Pertemouth, Feb. 17, 1841'

POBTBY.

From the Ladies Companion, for March. How should we approach the Lord. BY S. WOODWORTH.

How shall we sinners come before Our biesed Saviour's dazzling throne ; Or how acceptably adore
The great redeeming God we own?

Shell fatlings on his altar burn, Or oil in bounteous rivers flow? Will God be pleased with such return For all the mighty debt we owe ?

Or shall we burst the tenderest tie That binds the throbbing seat of sense, And with our body's offspring buy A pardon for our soul's offence?

Ah ! no-a humble, contrite heart, Is all the offering God requires ; Our only sacrifice, to part With evil loves and false desires.

Oh, let us, then, no longer stray Along the dangerous paths we've tred; For he has plainly shown the way Which will conduct us back to God.

'Tie but to regulate the mind By the pure precepts of his word ; To act with truth and love combined, And humbly imitate the Lord.

THOUGTTS, Suggested by seeing a CHILD amusing itself with a HARP.

Yes! lovely cherub, in thy glee Of innocence, and heart-felt joy, Attemot the strains of minstrolsy, So oft thy mother's sweet employ. And, as thy feeble fingers stray Across the full melodious strings, What, though unto thy mimic play, They yield but faintest whisperings ! 'Tis bliss for thee -'tis happiness For her, who folds thee in her arms, Who claps thee with a long caress, While love maternal owns thy charms.

Then let thy gleesome laugh ring out. While pleasantly thy moments glide; For soon may cease thy merry shout, And death thy face in darknass hide, The mother's heart? Oh, who can tell
The anguish of that dreary hour.
When gries's deep streams her bosom swell.
Beyond control of human power!

But faith may then its peace impart, And resignation's calmbe given, As hope shall whisper to her heart, " She strikes a scraph's harp in Heaven."

AGRICULTURAL.

MANURE .- Enrich the soil and prosperity follows

Manure is the capital of the farm, and without it little can be done in MARINE RISKS, on favorable terms,the farming line to profit. Every one ought therefore, to be on the alert to increase the quantity, by every means in his power, for there is nothing that All paid in and well invested .- Directors compounds interest like manure. If any one disputes this, let him make William Rhodes, Make Wilber Kelly. a fair experiment and see if the result Robert R. Stufford. don't prove its truth. Take an acre Amos D Smith, of good ground and give it a good Resolved Waterman, | Caleb Harris and Shubaal Hutchings, | Jabez Bullock. dose, and compare it with an adjoining Ebenezer Kalley. acre previously in a similar condition, Persons wishing for Insurance, are requested and then there will be no mistake. Put to direct their appli carions (which should be occasionally spread over the whole sur- moet with prompt attention. face a layer of earth, sods from the IT Applications fr Insurance i Vermort, road-side or a ditch bank, and bring may be made to Mr. Ground Bowen, Agent. in all the weeds, potatoe stalks, leaves spent ashes, and the manure from the poultry roost, and every other offal material, either animal or vegetable, that can be collected together. Every little belps, and of little things great ones are composed. The manure heap is the foundation of all good farming, and those who do not attend to this most essential matter, will fail in proportion to their neglect in all the operations of the farm. It is no small matter to raise 40 to 60 bushels of has taken the DYE HOUSE, formerly corn to the acre, instead of 20 to 25, or other crops in the same proportion, the labor being the same. I have long noticed that thriving farmers go on progressively increasing the quantity of manure annually, and those who are going down hill, are generally preceded in their downward progress by a gradual collapse of the dung hill. by sympathetic action, your purse will more manure; and so on to the end touts, vests, and pantaloons-dyed and of the chapter of prosperity. No ma- pressed without ripping. nure, but little grain or grass, and lituntil the country poor-house seems as if it had seated itself next neighbor to our bare fields .- [Farmer's Cabinet.

COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE

E the Subscribers having been by the Court of Probate for the town of New. port, appointed Commissioners to receive & examine the claims of the creditors against the Estate of

JOHN R. SHEARMAN,

late of Newport, deceased, repres'd insolvent' a June, July and August, at 2 o'clock t, s. the purpose of examining said claims.

ISAAC BURDICK, JOHN N. BARLOW, Commiss'rs B. B. HOWLAND,)
All Persons indebted to said Estate, are stod to make immediate payment to STEPHEN T. NORTHAM, Adm'r. Newport, Feb. 14, 1841.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

T. TEW would inform the Inhabit. ants of Newport and its vicinity, that he has taken the store next south of the Parade corner, in E. Case's House, for the manufacturing of

Copper, Tin & Sheet Iron WARE,

In all its various branches, and will keep constantly on hand a general assortment of Tin Ware, at wholesale and retail. A few PATENT LARD BURNERS on hand .- He solicits a share of the Feb. 13. public patronage.

WM. C. COZZENS & Co

AVE received and opened. during the last week, their usual large stock of early FALL GOODS, such as BROAD CLOTHS, CASSIMERES SATTINETS, and FLANNELS. ALSO-Rich figured Alpines, Mousselin de Laines, English Prints, Fancy Rib. bons, Shawls, English and French Merinos, &c. &c. &c. Sept. 26.

THE Subscriber deems it necessary to close up all Notes and Accounts appertaining to the late firm of Weeden well known to all regular anatomists, who complaints. a Bull, and to this end requests all who examine the human bowels after death; and are indebted to said firm, (except in the hence the projudices of these well informew cases where credit has been particu ed men against quack medicines, or medilarly stipulated for,) to make immediate cines prepared and heralded to the public payment, or offer satisfactory terms for the luture liquidation of the same ; as all such Notes and accounts as remain un aud the bradder, and by this means the liver paid, on the 1st day of Feb. next; where entirely depends upon the regularity of the the non payment of the same is an act of ordinary organs. The blood which takes neglect, rather than of ability, must be its red color from the agency of the livef sucd for collection.

the principle of charging Good customers the veins, renews every part of the systems morethan a fair profit, to make up for osses occasioned by selling to these who are reputed for bad pay;—and as I sot licit the patronage of those only who are able, and willing to pay. I do it with a view to sell to all my Customers alike, a as small a profit as I can possibly afford HENRY BULL, jun. Newport, Jan. 4, 1840.

Marine and Fire Insurance. -00-

THE AMERICAN INSURANCE COM.
PANY. Providence, R. I. continue to
Insure against Loss or Damage by Fire, on Cotton, Woollen, and other Manufactories, Buildingsand Merchandise, and also against The capital stock is

\$150,000.

Solomon Townsend, Nathaniel Bishop,

ALDEN U.PECK, Sec'ry

American Insurance Office, June 4, 1840

MEWPORT DYE-HOUSE -00-

JOHN H. CLEGG SILK. COTTON, and WOLLEN DYER.

OULD respectably inform his triends and the public, that he occupied by J. Viner, situated in Tauner street, where he is prepared to Dve and finish at 10 days notice in the best manner, the following articles, viz; such as

Broadcloths, Silks. Crapes, Cassimeres, Merinos, Sattins, Circassians. Pongees, Bombazins, Hosiery,

Gloves, dec. Keep up your manure heap and as if Also, permanent colors on carpet yarn merino, circassion, bombazine, & crape swell amazingly. Manare begets grain dresses ; gentlemen's woolen garments, and grass, and grain and grass beget such as dress, frock and great coats, sur-

He will also clean gentlemen's wollen the grain, tends to less and less, garments of every description, in a neat style-merino and Cashmere shawls cleansed and whitened, without injury to the border - carpets and wollen table cloths bave secured a copy right, entered according to cleansed also.

> All articles lefi at the Dye House in Tanner street, or the following Agents will receive prompt attention .- A. M. Thomas, Wickford, John Hedley Ports. J. TAYLOR and Dr. R. R. HAZARD

Newport, October 10.

INDIAN BALSAM OF LIVER WORT.

COUGH is always Dangerous. In all bereby give notice, that six months from the A changeable and severe climate, it is al reof, being allowed by said Court for Important to attend to COLDS, with which the Creditors to bring in and prove their we are all more or less afflicted. If neglected chaims, we hereby give notice that we will at. too long, it is difficult to remove them, some. tend on said business at our respective dwel. times impossible, and confirmed concumption tings, and the Commissioners will meet at the is the result. In all Lung complaints, Mr Office of B. B. Howland, on the 2d Saturdays is. M. Gardner's Indian Balsana of Liverwor be justly estcemed of infinite value. It h been used for eight or ten years with unpas pelled spocess, and many individuals might named, who, but for its healing virtues and novating powers, would not be present now estify to its efficacy,

> LT THE above is for Sale in Newport, by R. J. TAYLOR, Thames. March 30.

MOFFAT'S

LIFE PILLS, And PHŒNIX BITTERS

MOFFATS VEGETABLE LIFE MEDICINES .- These Medicines re indebted for their came to their mani est andsensible action in purifying the prings and channels of life, and enduing hem with renewed tone and vigor. In many hundred certified cases which have been made public, andin almost every species of disease to which the human frame valsble, the happy effects of MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS ANDPHŒNIX BITTERS have been gratefully and publicly acknow ledged by the persons benefitted, and who were previously unacquainted with the bountiful philosophical principles upo, which they are compounded, and upon which they consequently act.

The LIFE MEDICINES recommend themselves in diseases of every form and description. Their first operation is to loosen from the coats of the stomach and bowels, the various impurities and crude ties constantly settling around them, and o remove the hardened foces which collect n the convolutions of the small intestines. NOTICE ALL. Other medicines only partially cleanse hese and leave such collected masses behind as to produce habitual costiveness, with all its train of evils, or sudden diarohea, with its imminent dangers. This fact is by ignorant persons. The second effect of the Life Medicines is to cleanse the kidney and lungs, the healthful action of which ued for collection.

I cannot recognise the correctness of heart, being thus parified by them through Enquire for No. 45, Thames-street, a and triumphantly mounts the banner or health in the blooming cheek.

> Moffat's Life Medicines, have been tho roughly tested and pronounced a sovereign remedy for Dispepsia, Flatulency, Palpita-tion of the beart, Loss of appetite, Hear burn and Head ache, Restlessness, ill tem per, Anxiety, Langour and Melancholy Costiveness, Diarhes, Cholera, Feverso, o. kinds, Rhaumatism, Gout, Dropsies et oi kinds, Sores, scorbutio eruptions and abad Complexions, eruptive Complaints, sal colds and influenza, and various other com- rational. plaints which afflict the human frame. In FEVER and AGUE, particularly the Life Medicines have been most eminently successful, so much so that in the Fever and Ague districts, Physicians almost universalis prescribe them.

All that Mr. Moffat requires of his patients, is to be particular in taking the Life Medicine strictly according to the direc. furnished with Relishes at all hours o tions. It is not by a newspaper notice, or he day. Also, Suppers, by giving reaby any thing that he himself may say in onable notice. their favor, that he hopes to gain credit-It s alone by the result of a fair trial.

MOFFAT'S MEDICAL MANUAL. designed as a domestic guide to health .-This little pamphlet edited by W. B. Moffa 375, Broadway, New-York, has been pub fully Mr. Moffat's theory of diseases, and Route." in the bottom of the dung-yard some absorvant material to take up the fluids; Secretary of the Company, and the same will seeking health. It treats upon prevailing disease, and the causes thereof. Price 25 cents-for sale by Mr. Moffat's agents gen-

These Valuable Modicines are for sale

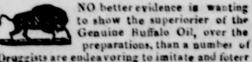
R. J. TAYLOR'S

Medicine Store, No. 148, Thames-street Newport, (R. I.)

Where the Pills can be obtained for 25 cents, 50 cents, or \$1 per box : and the Bitters for \$1 or \$2 per bottle. - Numerou Certificates of the wonderful efficacy of bot may be there inspected.

Newport, May 16, 1840.

THE BAIR! THE HAIR!



to show the superiorier of the Genuine Buffalo Oil, over the preparations, than a number of Druggists are endeavoring to imitate and foterr beir miserable imitations on the public, for genuine. Readadvertisement. Beware of ped-

Genuine Buffale Oil is fast taking the place of all other articles to promote the growth, soften and beautify the Hair ; its use gives it a softness that no other article does, and causes it to curl beautifully -- by free use it will darken and give the hair a satin gloss. It is highly perfumed and gives perfect satisfaction to all that have give it atrial. You will observe the signature of the proprieter, "William Brown," also, "Buffalo fo a counterfeit which has recently appeared and is now for sale, I have been persuaded to obtain a new label engraved on copper, for which a au act of Congress in 1839. in the clerk's office in the DistrictCourt of Massachusets, Any in fringement will be dealt with according to law

None genuine, unless signed in my own August, 22.

Maria 6 NEW FOR THE PIANO FORTE,

Just Received from New York. great variety of Marches, Waltzs Quadrills, Songs &c. &c. Also a great variety of sacred songs, beautifully arranged for the Piano Forte, and adapted for Sabbath evening recreation.

Song of David, Song of Joseph, Song of Miriam, Song of Maji,. Song to the Dove, Song and march of the He cometh, Levites Ged is every where, Also a great variety of Harrison marches

and Whig Songs, For sale at the variety store of T. STACY Jr

Dr. RICHARDSON'S BALSAM.

DR. 8, O. RICHARDSON'S Pec-torni Bulsam of Spikenard, Blood Root, Wild Cherry, and Comfrey.

The most effectual remedy ever known for

Colds, Coughs, Asthma Consumptions, Whooping Cough, Spitting of Blood, Influenza, Pain in the side, Shortness of Breath, and at Affections of the Throat and Lungs.

IT PRICE SO CENTS. THIS Valuable Healing Cough BALSAM

Possessing the restorative and balsamic virtues of many roots and rare plants, and which have been prepared with great care. LTA COUGH IS NO TRIFLING MAT-

TER, AND IN ALL affections of the lungs. used Let those afflicted at end to it. Do not put it off until consumption become seated,— DR. RICHARDSON'S PECTORAL ELA. SAM, which is daily performing such cures may be relied on as the most effectual remedy now known.

LT CONSUMPTION, COUGHS, COLDS ASTHMA, Spitting of Blood, and all other diseases of the Chest and Lungs, DR. RICH-ARDSON'S PECTORAL BALSAM is daily affecting cures which astonish the most meredulous. Particular attention should be paid to the above complaints by those afflicted for now is the sason of the greatest fatality, and hundred every week fall a prey to these distressing

For sale in Newport, by R. J. Taylor Sterne, and John Easton. Newport, Dec. 26.

THE OLD LINE. On a New Louis.

few doors south of the Custem-house, and directly opposite to the Perry Cotton Factory.

W. GOFF,

HAS the pleasure of announcing to his Old Friends, and Visiters to this Island, that his Establishment, recently Ball-Alley's, baving undergone a complete alteration, is now Opened, in good llow, cloudy and other disagreeable cem style, as a BILLIARD Saloon, combining plexions, salt rheum, erysipelas, common other amusement, both fashionable and

He has returned from New York, and offers to Sportsmen,a good assortment of Guns, which will be kept to Let by the Day .-- Also, a good Horse, and genteel pleasure Wagon, to Let.

A Restureateur is connected with this Establishment, where Gentlemen can be

To my former patrons, I offer my sinaere thanks for their liberal patronage and from their many kind assurances. I flatter myself I shall not regret, that through " others" instrumentality, the lished for te purpose of explaining moret " Old Line has been placed on a New

The lovers of Reading will al. ways find a Table amply supplied with some of the most interesting . Journals of the Day."

Newport, August 15, 1640

COUGHS, COLDS.

AND ALL DISEASES of THE LUNGS

THE VEGETABLE PULMONARY BALSAM is believed to be deserveuis the most popular Medicine ever known a-America, for coughs, colds, asthma or phthsc consumption, whooping cough, and Pulmoni ry affections of every kind.

The Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam has been very extensively used for about 12 years; and its reputation has been constantly increasing So universally popular has this article become that it may now be considered as a standard article in a large part of the United States, and British Provinces, Many families keep t constantly by them, considering it the most safe as well as certain remedy for the above complaints. The Proprietors have received, and are receiving numerous recommendations from many of our best Physicians, who makuse of it in their practice. The names fo a new individuals who have given their testi mony in favor of this article, are here subjoin ed, and for a more full account see the envel ope to the bottle.

In the winter of 1837 and 38, I was seidous wth a violent cough, which continued twosed three months. My cough was so severe that I was obliged to sit up in bed two or three hours during the night, and I was much reduced in flesh and strength, and my appetite gone. One of my neighbors had a bottle of the Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam, which he would not sell. He however loaned it to me till could procure him another. I experienced immediate relief from it. The arst opportunity I had, I procured more of it, and to the Dec. 17, 1838. JAMES W. LENOX.

Counterfeits, Beware of Imposition! Each genuine bottle is enclosed in a blue wrapper, on which is a label, signed by Sampson Reed. None other can be Genushave, on and atter December 1839, in additif Wr that of Sampson Reed, the signature one. Joun. CUTLER, or his partners.

IT ONE MORE COUNTERFEIT, besides the American Pulmonary Balsam," and others bove clluded to !- An attempt has been made o deceive the public by a spurious mixture called "Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam," sometimes signed Samuel Lee-said to be prepared by an unprincipled man in Bangor, Me. The name is written in a way to resemble the genuine signature, and is a most foul attempt to deceive the public, and avoid the punish ment that awaits actual forgery.

For sale by REED, WING & CUTLER (late Lowe of Read) wholesale dealers in Drugs. Medicines, Faints and Dye Stuffs, No 54. Chatham Street, Boston, and by Druggists and country merchants generally in New-Engand, and in the principal places throughout the United States and British Provinces.—Price 50 cents.

Aug 22-ly.

The above Balsam, is for sale in Newport, by R. J. TAYLOR, Agent. Newport, August 22.

TO LOVERS OF COMPORT AND EASE. TOOTH-ACHE! TOOTH-ACHE!!

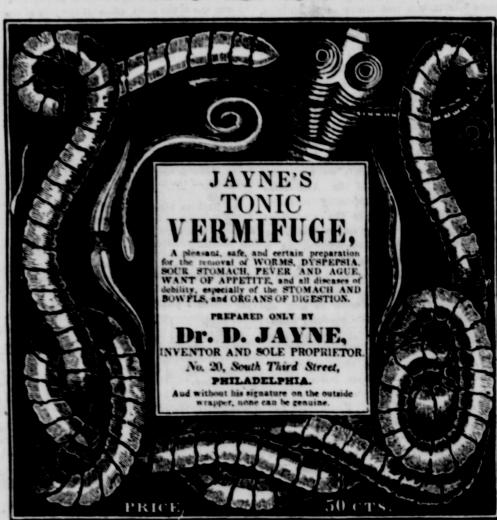


Why will you suffer with the TOOTH-ACHE, when remedy? when there is a perfect

BROWN'S EXTRACT OF GALL AND KREO BROWN'S EXTRACT OF GALL AND KREO SOTE with our the Toothacker, a lase removes all applicant ameliation the breath. From experience we can testify to this fact. J. A. Dell, 413 Washington Street, Mijas Mary Soavy, Picanant Street, N. Tolman, See Washington Street, Groege Meirill, Lutar Pince, Fitz Henry Stephens, master of transportation care on Worester railroad, and thousands of other references could be made. It removes all soremess, and frequently prepares them to be filled. It is considered by the inhabitions of Masschusetts, particularly in the city of Boston, where it is best known, and where he fortunate intender resides, one of the greatest conforts to manufal that was very discovered. It will remove this toronoming poin, the Toothacke. Be particular to call for Brown's Extract of Gall and Kressott, and observe his argument as a security against counterfeits, as there are sches articles in market intended to be palmed of for this invaluable preparation. It is now to be found in all the principal towns throughout the United States.

For Sale by R. J. TAYLOR and R.R. HAZARD, in Newport. Oet. 20. 7840.

Dr. JAYNE'S Tonic Vermifuge.



This Vermifuge is perfectly safe, and so pleasant that children will not refuse to take it. It effectually destroys Worms: neutralizes acidity or sourness of the stomach—increases appetite—and acts as a general and permanent tonic, and is therefore exceedingly beneficial in intermittent and remittent fevers, indigestion, &c., and is almost a certain cure for FEVER AND AGUE of children, and what is of great importance, it does it permanently. It not only destroys Worms, and invigorates the whole system, but it dissolves and carries off the superabundant slime or mucus, so prevalent in the stomach and howels of children, more especially of those in had health. This mucus forms the bed, or nest, in which worms produce their young; and by removing it—it is impossible for them to remain in the body.

It is harmless in its effects on the system and the health of the nationt is always improved by its use, even when

It is harmless in its effects on the system, and the health of the patient is always improved by its use, even whom no Worms are discovered. Numerous certificates of its un-fulness have been received, which the proprietor done not consider necessary to publish; yet to give the reader an idea of its Vermifuge powers, he will mention a few cases. He gave it to his little nephew, not four years old, and in a few days he discharged upwards of ninety large Worms. He also gave it to his daughter, then about three years old, when it brought away thirty Worms

large Worms. He also gave it to his daughter, then about three years old, when it brought away thirty Worms in one night.

Josiah Thompson, near Salem, N. J. administered this Vermifuge to a child between two and three years old, and says that in a few days she discharged one handred and trenty-seven large Worms.

Mr. Joseph A. Lentz, of the Penn Township Savings Institution, in this City, gave it to one of his children, and says that after the sixth dose it brought away about fifty Worms at once, five and six inches long.

Mr. Ferdinand Woodruff used two bottles of this Vermifuge for DYSPEPSIA, and in the course of two weeks discharged upwards of thirty pieces of TAPE WORM, and was thereby perfectly cured of his Dyspepsia.

Another gentleman of this City had it administered to his little daughter, about three years old, when she had a number of discharges from her bowels, composed entirely-of little white thread worms. He says, "they came away from her, not only by hundreds, but I may truly say, by thenceds, separately and in solid balls as large as hickory nuts, composed entirely of dead worms.

Finally, what the public have long desired, a medicine of this kind, which might be depended upon (prepared by a regular Physician.) is now offered to them, and can be had of DOCTOR JAYNE, No. 20 South Third Street, Philodolphia and all persons who soil his Expectorant and Carminative Baleam.

The above MEDICINE is for Sale by Mrs. ANN M. EDDY, the

Agent for Newport, Rhode-Island.

February 6, 1841.

BECK WITH'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC PILLS

THE ARTI-DESPERTIC PILLS have been med variety of functional disorder of the Stomac Bowcis, Liver and Spicen; such as heartburn acid eructations, naseau, headache, pain and espension of the Stomach and Bowels, incipidnt Diarrhoa, colic, Jaundice, Flatulency, vabilitual costiveness, loss of appetite sick head bohe, sea-sickness, &c. &c. They are a saf and comfortable Aperient for females during regnancy and subsequent confinement, ra eving sickness at the stomach. headache heartburn, and many of the incidental nervee affects as. Literary men, students, and mose other persons of sedentary habits, find them very convenient. Those who indulge too freely in the pleasures of the Table, find speedy re lief from the sense of oppression and disten-Dinner Fill they are invaluable. Those who re drinking mineral waters, and particularla hose from southern climates, and ague and ever districts, will find them a valuable ad unct. Those who are exposed to the vicisoiudes of weather on voyages or journeys, can ake them at all times with perfect safety. In ull doses they are a highly efficacious and sen Ansi-bilious wedicine. They seldom crnever aproduce sickness at the stomach or gripings

TESTIMONIALS. IT From the mass of evidence published in avour of these pills, a few certificates are elected (asmany as the limits of an advertise. ment will conveniently admit of) to show the haracter of the Pille as well an of the Proprietor, which last is deemed of some imperhe public are imposed on by so many igne-

Pant and unprincipled umpires.
Duplin County, N. C. March 7, 1834. To Dr John Beckwith :

Dear Sir —I have with your permission sed your Auti-dyspeptic Pills in my Practical yiten years, and have thoroughly tested them a my own person ; for you know I was much b a Dyspeptic and you will add, something of hypochondriae, and have found them an fevaluable remedy. My sick-headache is un ormly relieved by them. I feel the public hould be made acquainted with their value nd receive, the benefits of a medicine calcum ated to do so much good, and to save thestrom the too common and unadvised use . mercurial preparations. Truly yours. ELIJAH CROSBY, M. D.

WThe following Testimonial of the claim these Pilis to public patronage, has benn oted from many of similar import, recenter

fislye furnished From the Kt. Rev. Levi & Ive D. D., Bishe of North Carolina.

Raleigh, March 2. 1835 Having for the last three years, been inti mately acquainted with Dr. John Beckwith, e, this city, and anjoyed his professional servicese

I take pleasure in stating that his character a. Christian gentleman, and experienced Physician, entities his testimony, in regard to the use of his Anti-dyspeptic Pills, to the entire confidence of that public. My experience o past, satisfi seme oftheir eminent value, pa ticularly in aiding impaired digestion, an warding off bilious attacks. Having been fer a long time subject to the annual recurrence of such attacks. I was in the habit of resorting for security against them, and with very partial success, to a liberal use of Calomel or Blue Pill. But since my acquaintance with he Anti-dyspeptic Pill of Dr. Beckwith he rescribed in the first instance himself. I have pet been under to eecessity of using Mercu. in any form, besides being wholly exempt om biliousat acks. Several members of mly amily are experiencing the same beneficia L. S. IVES.

The above PILLS arefor saie in Newport. by R. TAYLOR Newport, Ang 22.

For Newport and Providence WINTER ARRANGEMENT. UNTIL further ne-

will leave Providence for Warren, Bristol and Newport, every morning. Sundays excepted) o'clock A. M. and arrive in Newport at 2 o'clock P. M. A Mail Stage will also leave Newport for Providence, via Bristol and Warren, at 9 o'clock A. M. and arrive in Providence at 2 o'clock P. M. in time to take the Stonington Cars for New-York. the care for Boston, and the Stages for Woonsecket and Coventry. This is the most direct and expeditious route between Providence and Newport, and Passengers taking this line may rest assured that every attention will be paid to render the ride as comfortable as possible. The conches are in good order-good horses and areful and obliging drivers. There is now a new horse-boat at Bristol Ferry which makes the crossing much more expeditious and plea-

eant than formerly.

Extra horses and coaches furnished in either place at short notice. Books kept in Providence at the Manufac-

turers and Franklin Hotels; at Coles in Warren ; at Jones' in Bristol; and at Hazard's and Townsend's, in Newport. G. R. KINNICUTT, Providence,

J. MASON, jr Warren, S CHADWICK, Bristol, Prepri-JOHN G. WEAVER, Newport, Dec.3 1, 1840.

CAUTION.

T. TEW takes this me hod of 10 informing the public that he being the sole inventor of a Lamp constructed on such principles that Hogs Lard may be made a complete substitute for, and answer all the purposes of Sperm Oil, has secured to himself the right to make and vend the same-he cautions the public against making, vending, or using the same, in any way or manner without a right from him, as he shall take such measures as the law allows him for the protection of the same. Newport, Feb, 13. 1841.

WAGGON For Sale.

LARGE COVERED WAGON A salable for a farmers' use. It was built to order, of the best materials and workmanship, and has not been much used-will be sold low, by Wm. C. COZZENS & Co